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## CHIANG FACES CHALLENGE

### Old Guard Trying To Re-Write Draft Constitution

#### Shanghai Rush For Shares

Shanghai, Dec. 13.—The Shanghai share market skyrocketed today to an all-time high and operators, who have been selling short for the past two months, rushed to cover outstanding positions.

At the same time the United States dollar reached the record high of NC\$6.400 while the gold bar was sold at NC\$320,000 per ounce.

The main cause was said to be the announcement that due to the Stock Exchange holiday on December 20 all outstanding transactions long or short must be squared.

Dr. T. Y. Soong, in an announcement that Government soon would attempt to aid factories by the extension of low interest loans, said that another factor was the share market bulge. Loss of confidence in the Chinese dollar, he said, was based partly on persistent rumours that Government plans to hike the official rate.

Also responsible were reports that importers had been advised by the Central Bank that no official exchange would be granted on applications filed before the new import regulations were imposed.

A Washington report that all members of the International Bank must submit official exchange rates next year also caused a bullish trend.—United Press.

#### C.N. Slumps

Shanghai, Dec. 13. Quotations on the Shanghai market today were as follows:

	Buying	Selling
U.S. Dollar	301,000	302,000
U.S. Dollar	5,700	5,800
H.K. Dollar	1,170	1,200

	Gold	U.S. Dollar	H.K. Dollar
Gold per ounce	319,000	320,000	6,100
U.S. Dollar	6,100	6,200	1,250
H.K. Dollar	1,250	1,250	

Closing—Gold per ounce 320,000 323,000 U.S. Dollar 5,600 6,700 H.K. Dollar 1,400 no sellers

—Associated Press.

#### GENERAL STRIKE

Jerusalem, Dec. 13. The Palestine Arab Higher Committee has called for a country-wide general strike of Arabs in Palestine on Sunday "as the first step to protect Arab rights and existence."—Reuter.

## Gloomy Speech By Pandit Nehru

New Delhi, Dec. 13.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Indian Interim Government, told the Constituent Assembly here today that he had returned from the London talks "without any message of cheer and with a large measure of disappointment."

India sought the cooperation of Britain, he said, but if this was denied, it would be perhaps more injurious to Britain than to India.

"I hope the new difficulties that have arisen—for new difficulties have arisen as everyone knows because of recent statements made by the British Cabinet and others in authority—will not come in our way and that we shall yet succeed in going ahead with the cooperation of all of us here and those who have not come."

"Most of us here have taken part in the struggle for India's freedom. We have gone through the valley of the shadow and if necessary crises we shall go through it again."

Mr. Nehru regretted the absence of the Muslim League members from the Assembly, since the task they had undertaken required the cooperation of all.

The future they had in mind did not comprise any particular group, social or religious, but comprised all 400,000,000 people of India.

Moving the resolution on the Assembly's objectives and proclaiming the "Independent Sovereign Republic of India," Mr. Nehru called it a "declaration of firm resolve, pledge and undertaking, and for all members a dedication."

It was not part of the constitution which the Assembly was going to draw up.

The resolution proposed the union of territories now comprising India and Indian states and other territories willing to come into independent and sovereign India.—Reuter.

## Military And The CC Clique

Shanghai, Dec. 13.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is facing a bold challenge to his leadership of the Kuomintang Party as National Assembly committees, dominated by party reactionaries, threatened to repudiate Chiang's promise to the Assembly that he would adopt a democratic version of the constitution.

The proposed draft constitution—a modification of the 10-year-old Kuomintang one-party version—was drawn up in the all-party consultations last January and personally introduced to the Assembly by the Generalissimo who pledged his personal support of it. It has been amended chapter by chapter by reactionary-dominated committees, restoring many Kuomintang one-party provisions.

This is a direct challenge to Chiang's assurance to the Young China and Social Democratic Parties, the only minority party representation in the Assembly, that he would guarantee passage of the all-party draft without major amendments.

Dramatic amendments, including a cutting down of the vastly increased powers of the present Assembly dominated by Kuomintang hand-picked delegates, have been rammed through by the committees, pointing to a reactionary-windward fight within the Kuomintang for control of the party and power to dictate policy.

Minority Threat—As a result the two minority parties, which are the only non-Kuomintang elements now participating, are openly threatening to withdraw whatever influence they have.

Observers pointed out that Generalissimo Chiang now is not only faced with the danger of finding the National Assembly solely a Kuomintang affair again but that passage of the reactionary-sponsored version of the constitution would nullify his promises to meet the United States admonition to broaden the base of government, at the same time blasting the last hope of any basis for rapprochement with the Communists.

Political Isolation—Before this development, many observers had hoped that Chiang could exercise enough control on the Rightist cliques, headed by the Chen brothers and the younger military clique under Nationalist Chief of Staff, Gen. Chen Cheng, to carry the all-party constitution. In that event, they had felt, it might be possible to resume the talks with Yanan on the promise that the constitution adopted by the Assembly would

be the same in which the Communists had a hand in drafting in the all-party Political Consultative Council.

It is generally believed that adoption of a revised draft would mean complete political isolation of the Kuomintang followed by continuation of one-party rule and civil war.

Chiang has three days before resumption of the plenary session on Monday to steer the Rightists back to his pledge. Kuomintang sources believe that Chiang will be able to control the situation, but Democratic and Socialist sources in Shanghai were most pessimistic, pointing out that most of the Assembly delegates were hand-picked before the war by reactionary district and provincial Kuomintang headquarters and could be expected to fall in line with the extreme Rightist leadership.

#### Cinderella

The leading light in the resurgence of the reactionary elements in the Assembly is Kung Keng, Cinderella Kuomintang member who became a national figure overnight as the loudest and longest spokesman for revision of the constitution to the Old Guard Kuomintang lines. It was reported that Kung is closely connected with Minister of the Interior, Chang Li-sheng, one of the CC clique leaders.

The proceedings in the Assembly committee also showed that the CC clique is finding strong support among military leaders under Gen. Chen Cheng, who has directed most of the military operations against the Chinese Communists.—United Press.

## Alarm Caused In Shanghai

Nanking, Dec. 13.

The sudden resurgence of Rightist elements in the Kuomintang during the present National Assembly Committee's deliberations on the draft constitution is causing alarm among Chinese political observers in Shanghai, according to the "Shanghai Evening Post."

These observers are reported to have pointed out that unless the more liberal elements among the Assembly delegates offer the stiffest resistance at the Assembly plenary sessions next week, the present inter-party draft constitution would be thrown out and many of the provisions of the original Kuomintang draft—denounced by the Communists and other minority parties—as calculated to continue the Nationalist one-party rule—would be written formally into China's basic law.

The influential "Ta Kung Pao" today editorially warned the "powerful group within the Kuomintang" not to seek "temporary satisfaction" over their gains in the Assembly.

The paper warned that the few minority parties which are now attending the Assembly may be forced to withdraw. Political observers here assert that the leaders of the minority parties now participating in the Assembly and the more liberal Kuomintang elements were hoping for the passage of the inter-party draft constitution in its entirety, in order to give China a more liberal basic law and secure a basis for further peace and unity negotiations with the Democratic League and Communist Party.

It hinted that mediators would have a better chance to bridge the

wide gap between the Kuomintang and the Communists if the Assembly passes the present draft constitution, which the Chinese Communists took part in writing.

—Reuter.

#### RAIL SMASH

Mansfield, Ohio, Dec. 13. Seven people are known to be dead, scores are injured and an unknown number of passengers were trapped under the wreckage, when the Pennsylvania Railroad's crack express "Golden Triangle" crashed into two derailed goods trains which had collided earlier near here today. The crash derailed 25 coaches, throwing them across the tracks.—Reuter.

## Peace Talk Stymied

Nanking, Dec. 12.

High Government sources believed that peace negotiations with the Communists had completely broken down but were unofficially sounding Yanan to see if it would participate in further talks.

Until Yanan's attitude is known, the Government sources said, no plans can be made to send a peace envoy to Yanan.

High Kuomintang leaders said that unless the Communists changed their attitude shown by Gen. Chou En-lai's reply to General George Marshall they would not even consider sending a peace envoy as this would be foolish under present circumstances.

The Communists indicated that a Kuomintang delegation to Yanan would not be very welcome.

Gen. Marshall and Ambassador Leighton Stuart, who are not actively participating in any peace talks, favour the sending of Government delegates.—United Press.

#### PARATROOP CHIEF

London, Dec. 13.

The War Office announces that Major-General R. E. Urquhart, C.B., D.S.O., is to be appointed commander of the newly created airborne division of the Territorial Army and that Major-General E. C. Mansburgh, lately commander of the 15th Indian Corps in Java, will succeed General Urquhart as Director of the Territorial Army.—Reuter.

General Otto von Stulpnagel, who was the first German military governor of Paris, was arrested on Thursday in the French zone of occupation in Germany, military authorities said in Paris today.—Associated Press.

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## Blunder Of The First Order Alleged

London, Dec. 13.

Sir John Anderson, formerly Governor of Bengal, today opened the second day of the India debate in the House of Commons with the charge that the Labour Government had committed "a blunder of the first order" in India.

Sir John said he was troubled about the condition of the administrative machine in India and sought assurance that every possible care would be taken to "maintain administration in India in a condition to discharge effectively the responsibilities still to come."

He said the Cabinet Mission proposals for India "were not complete" because they left many details to be worked out.

He said he would give the Government's plan "full support and many encouraging signs, it may be found to provide a basis of agreement."

Sir John nevertheless rapped the Government, saying: "But I certainly had no idea a fundamental change would be made in India's constitutional structure without Parliament's authority. That, I suggest, is exactly what has happened."

He sounded an even more critical note when he declared: "We must maintain orderly Government in India but what we have done has been, in my judgment, to sweep away the safeguards which hitherto have been regarded as absolutely vital for the discharge of our responsibilities in relation to the minorities and other interests in India which we are pledged to protect. We must clearly responsible for the maintenance of an orderly Government and I ask Government to be fully alive to the necessity of seeing that the services are in a state of readiness."

Sir John emphasised that the British Government must continue to discharge its responsibilities in India until the final transfer of power is completed.—United Press.

## New York Tenement Disaster

New York, Dec. 12.

More than 12 hours after the rear wall of a flaming ice-house crashed into a six-storey tenement, police and firemen were digging through the debris looking for nearly scores missing and perhaps trapped.

Ten were known to be dead and 29 injured were removed to hospitals, while others believed to be in the tenement building which was still unaccounted for.

Police investigating the disaster, which is one of the worst of its kind in New York history, held four boys—the oldest of them 13—for investigation on the theory that the blaze in the abandoned icehouse was started by pranksters.

The screams and cries of imprisoned persons could be heard at intervals as rescuers worked slowly through the debris, but the sounds grew less frequent as the day wore on.

The rescuers did not dare remove the wreckage hurriedly lest a further collapse cause deaths among those trapped.

Later, Thirty-six people clombled in the wreckage of a New York tenement, which collapsed today, are now believed to be dead, rescuers said tonight.

No sounds of life can be heard from the debris.

If all those inside are dead the toll will be 42, since eight bodies were found during the day.—Reuter and United Press.

#### Children Missing

New York, Dec. 13.

In the worst tragedy of its kind in New York history the police say casualties in the ice-house collapse yesterday will exceed 75.

Of these 15 are known to be dead, 19 missing and over 40 hospitalized. In addition, 25 children from the tenement were missing from the classrooms of the neighbouring school on Thursday and that gave rise to fears that the casualty list may be longer.

Firemen and rescue teams, using a crane, worked throughout the night in the glare of searchlights but it may be 72 hours more before they can clear the debris of the icehouse wall which crushed the tenement.—United Press.

## FOG PARALYSES LONDON

### Thousands Stranded For The Night

London, Dec. 13.

One of the worst fogs in years blanketed London last night and early today, paralysing traffic and stranding thousands of people.

Thousands flocked to tube stations—the only transportation available—bumping into lamp posts, other people and parked automobiles as they went. But the tubes stopped at midnight and the unwary were caught for the night wherever they happened to be—visibility was only one yard.

A few buses and cars crept snail-like through the gray curtain, usually guided by stranded pedestrians with nothing else to do or small boys who were charging two shillings a mile.

When a fire broke out at a London crematorium the fog was so thick that firemen had to run by the side of their trucks, guiding them. When they arrived at the fire they were forced to light torches and acetylene flares so they could fight the blaze.

At the Wembley Stadium ring more than 2,000 people, who attended a hockey game, skated and sang all night with skates and music furnished by the management because they were unable to get home.

Three KLM Royal Dutch Airlines planes were "talked" to the ground from the control tower. Special flares were lighted and rockets were fired to give the pilots guidance. Two flights scheduled to have left for America were cancelled.

Several accidents were reported but injuries were minor. A ferry-boat carrying 40 passengers collided with a Hampton ferry, at Southampton, due to the fog. Three people were injured slightly. The ferry took three hours for a run normally taking 15 minutes.

#### Queen Lost

The Queen was lost in the fog just 100 yards from Buckingham Palace last night.

The Royal car encountered difficulties while the Queen was returning from dinner, with her fellow Benchers at the Middle Temple.

After the car passed through Admiralty Arch on to the Mall leading to the Palace, the fog closed in so thickly that the car could not proceed. A squad of police was sent out to find the car and guide it to the Palace.

When the police found the Royal car a policeman walked ahead of it carrying a light to guide the car. The Queen's personal detective sitting in the front seat with the chauffeur helped by keeping a lookout for the curb.

As the car approached the Palace the thick white sheet became worse and a police inspector came out from the Palace to help guide the car through the gates. The Queen was accompanied by Major Arthur Penn, and a Lady-in-Waiting.

Earlier, the King had returned from shooting at Sandringham and although the fog delayed the Royal train 10 minutes the King's car had no difficulty in travelling from the station to the Palace.

This morning all the four main railroads reported delays because of fog and thousands of travellers were late for work. The bus services were disrupted because traffic jams were more frequent than normal and more difficult to unsnarl due to reduced visibility.

Cold weather, accompanying the fog resulted in thin layers of ice on the streets. The ferry boat service had to be suspended between Portsmouth and Southampton and the Isle of Wight.

The Air Ministry said the fog would ease by noon but would descend again by 5 p.m. tonight.—United Press.

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Ship Ashore—A steamer of about 7,000 tons, believed to be the Empire Kinsman, ran aground in the dense fog opposite Walmer Castle, Kent, this morning. The Walmer lifeboat and a number of motor-boats from Deal went to her assistance.

## HAIPHONG UNDER SHELL FIRE

Paris, Dec. 12.

The shelling of Haiphong by Viet Nam artillery during several past nights is reported by French military sources at Hanoi, according to the French News Agency.

Reports state that the shelling is fairly frequent and apparently indiscriminate, causing considerable damage in all parts of the town.

French troops attempting to re-establish contact with Donson, about 12 miles southeast of Haiphong, are reported to be meeting with "difficulties," although the nature of these difficulties was not stated. Earlier messages, however, mentioned that Viet Nam guerrillas had destroyed bridges in the Haiphong region.

Two bridges between Hanoi and Haidoung have been cleared of mines by Viet Nam personnel at the request of the French authorities.

Unrest is growing at Vinh, in northern Annam, according to the French News Agency, and preparations are being made to evacuate women, children and old men. There are only a few French residents in Vinh, and these have been placed under the protection of the Viet Nam authorities.

Chinese quarters in Hanoi, it is reported, complain that Viet Nam soldiers have been forcing their way into Chinese houses and firing from windows. Their motive, the Chinese, are quoted as saying, is to create incidents, involving Chinese nationals.

Unconfirmed reports, the Agency added, state that the Viet Nam authorities have made many arrests among supporters of the Viet Nam opposition party.—Reuter.

## Three Men Arrested In Boyce Case

Three Chinese suspected in connection with the theft of the leather attache case of Sir Leslie Boyce, leader of the British Trade Mission to China, were arrested by detectives of Central Police Station yesterday.

Sir Leslie lost his case while shopping in a store in Queen's Road, Central, on Thursday afternoon.

The "China Mail" was informed by high police officers that the theft of Sir Leslie's case, reportedly containing highly important documents, had no political background.

Those arrested were still being questioned last night, but the police have not yet managed to recover the missing case.

It is most probable that Sir Leslie, who is to leave today for return to England without the original documents.

## War Damage Claims In Far East

London, Dec. 13.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Creech Jones, replying to questions in the House of Commons yesterday about war damage claims in Malaya, said: "Details in the terms of reference to the Malayan War Damage Claims Commission have not yet been settled."

"It is, however, intended that the Commission shall examine all claims received by them and submit reports thereon to the Malayan Governments."

"Until these reports have been received and considered, it will not be possible for decisions to be taken as to the extent to which compensation will be awarded."

"The setting up of a Claims Commission does not mean that the Governments concerned have committed themselves finally to paying compensation of certain specified kinds of loss and have disclaimed liabilities in respect of all other kinds."

"It will be open to the commissioners, in the light of fuller knowledge of the problem, which will be gained in the course of their examination of the claims submitted, to suggest that they should assess other kinds of loss which did not come within the scope of the original terms of reference."

"There is no direct relation between the amount of awards which will be made and the amount of reparations which may be received from the Japanese, and until the total amount of admitted claims is known, it will not be possible to say what relation the amount of compensation granted will bear to claims admitted."—Reuter.

## UPROAR IN JEWISH CONGRESS

Batle, Dec. 13.

The Zionist Congress was today interrupted by a commotion provoked by the heated airing of differences between the advocates and opponents of Palestine partitioning.

Delegates screamed at each other and the Swiss police entered the hall to forestall possible violence.

Louis Segal, of New York, charged that "revisionists"—anti-British non-partition party which has just rejoined the Zionist movement after 10 years' estrangement—were directly linked with terrorist groups in Palestine and Peter Bergson's Hebrew Committee of National Liberation in America.

Revisionists and anti-revisionists shouted insults at each other for half an hour before the Chairman was able to restore order.—United Press.

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#### THE WEATHER

Pressure has fallen considerably over Western China, leaving a ridge of moderately high pressure over Eastern China, the Eastern Sea and the Pacific to the South of Japan. A strong anticyclone covers Western Manchuria. A depression is moving into the Pacific to the NE of Hokkaido and a trough extends from it south and southwestward. Pressure remains low over the Philippines and the equatorial regions eastward of Borneo.

Today's Forecast: Moderate westerly winds; cloudy probably with drizzle but some clearing during the day.

Yesterday's weather:  
Maximum: 87 deg. F.  
Minimum: 71 deg. F.  
Max. W. Humidity: 91 per cent.  
Rainfall: Nil.  
Barometer: Nil.



## National Currency Slump

The bottom fell out of Chinese National Currency yesterday as rumours again got afoot that its value was to be further reduced in terms of the U.S. dollar.

Opening quotations were 63 cents for futures and 93 cents for spot (for CN\$1,000) as against the previous day's close of 72 cents and 97 cents respectively. The dollar continued its downward plunge in the course of the day, dropping to 55 cents for futures and 88 cents for spot. Towards the close, rates were the same as in the morning.

Gold also made a headlong plunge downward, opening at \$312 a tael, 4 points below the previous day's close, and falling to \$300.60, where it stopped and later improved slightly to \$302.50 at the close.

Less interest was shown in Plastics. Opening at \$15.90 a 100 the rate fell to \$15.20, but sudden buying sent it up to \$16.60 for about fifteen minutes in the afternoon. It eased off again to \$16.05 at the close.

U.S. dollars had buyers at \$4.80. Sterling and Australian pounds were again unchanged at \$16.40 and \$12.55 respectively.

## Youths Found Not Guilty

After a three days' trial on a charge of armed robbery, two youths, Cheung Nam-ching and Tsang On, were found not guilty by the jury and discharged by Sir Henry Blackall, Chief Justice, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

The jury, in a rider, suggested that police officers in the New Territories, where the accused resided, should keep an eye on both in the future, not to haunt them but to prevent them associating with bad company.

The youths were alleged, with two others not in custody, to have robbed the passengers of a lorry bound for Kowloon from Un Long. Mr. A. S. C. Comber appeared for Tsang, while Cheung was not legally represented. Mr. R. S. Smith, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted.

# POW CAMP INCIDENT "MYSTERY" Witness In Tokunaga Trial Not Pressed On Point

## Jury List Warning

The attention of the public is drawn to the advertisement which appeared in the press on December 2 with reference to Jury Service.

It transpires that firms, whether consisting of one or several individuals, are not responding satisfactorily and the public are reminded that unless full particulars as required are submitted, they lay themselves open to the penalties imposed by the Jury Ordinance of 1897.

It is again particularly stressed that persons and firms who have registered previous to December 2 are required to re-register, giving their full names and private addresses. Furthermore, no individual member or employee of a firm should send in his return separately, but should have his name included in his firm's list as entered on a form which will be provided on application to the Registry, Supreme Court.

Should there be only one member of a firm eligible for service this fact should be stated on his form or letter.

The public are urged to co-operate as soon as possible so that the final jury list may be compiled without further delay.

## LOCAL ESTATES

Local estate sworn under \$3,600 was left by Mr. Eric Joseph Lewis Rapley, formerly of Knutsford Hotel, who died at the age of 24 at the Hong Kong Sanatorium and Hospital on Nov. 26, 1941. Probate was granted to Mr. D. H. Blake, solicitor, who was appointed sole executor and trustee in the late Mr. Rapley's will dated May 29, 1938.

Mr. John James Cameron, of the Green Island Cement Company, has been granted probate to administer his late wife's local estate sworn under \$1,000. The late Mrs. Christina Cameron, formerly of No. 160, Austin Road, died at Stanley on March 12, 1943.

## To Discredit Of Hong Kong Resident

At yesterday's hearing of the War Crimes Trial of Colonel Tokunaga and four other POW Camp Officers, Mr. T. F. Jackson, Office Superintendent, H.M. Consulate, Canton, said that the pitiable condition of five fellow POWs whom he saw handcuffed in an ante-room of the Supreme Court and who were haggard, drawn and in the last stages of weakness, moved him to tears.

In the course of the morning's proceedings, Colonel Tokunaga said on two occasions that he was unable to hear what was being said and requested that the Interpreter speak louder. The witness stand and benches of Counsel were later moved to afford better hearing facilities for those in the dock.

Flattering remarks paid to the looks, military bearing and standard of his English in an Affidavit read out in Court by Major Puddicombe yesterday caused "Stodda" to beam and stroke his chin.

Mr. Jackson said that he was a POW at Shamshui Camp for eight months. In general, the treatment accorded POWs by the Japanese was inhuman. Sick POWs were frequently forced to attend parades. Occasionally they were called out on night parades which lasted from two to three hours at a time. Sick POWs were carried to the parades on stretchers. Some were assisted by other POWs.

## In Bad State

In an ante-room he saw five Europeans lined up and also handcuffed. They were obviously awaiting trial by the tribunal. Witness looked at the men furtively and saw that they were soldiers and in a very bad state. He recognized two of the men as Byrne of the Middlesex Regiment and Connolly of the Dockyard Police. Witness had seen these men in Camp and knew them casually. He knew that several men, including Connolly, had been taken out for attempting to dig a tunnel from underneath Jubilee Building to the sea wall with a view to escaping.

The five men were in a most pitiable condition. They were haggard, drawn and in the last stages of weakness. They looked as if they had been through a lot of suffering. Witness was not able to speak to them. One or two of the men sagged to the floor while witness was present and had to be helped up again by their friends. From his observation, witness would say that it was impossible for these men to get off a lorry and run away. He had seen many sick men in Camp, but the state of these men and their condition moved him to tears.

Cross-examined, Mr. Jackson said that there was no adequate treatment for serious cases of beri-beri in Camp. He had known Hurn since 1938. Hurn was perfectly sound, healthy and fit man before internment.

Mr. Fujita then proceeded to ask witness why he was taken out of Camp. Major Puddicombe asked that witness be warned that he was not under any obligation to say anything which might incriminate himself.

## Perfectly Willing

Mr. Jackson said that he was perfectly willing to say why he was taken out of Camp. He had done nothing dishonourable.

Mr. Fujita intimated that he would not press the question, which was withdrawn.

Returning, witness said that he was tried by a Japanese Court. He doubted very much if any of the five men whom he saw at the Supreme Court could jump from a high place because they were in a very weak state.

There was a hospital of sorts in Camp by March 1942. Hospital admissions and discharges could only be decided upon under authority of the Japanese authorities. The only POWs who went to hospital were those suffering from obvious illness, such as dysentery, diphtheria and the like.

In the case of beri-beri and pellagra patients, it was a matter of common knowledge that until a man became seriously ill, he was not admitted to hospital. The attitude of the Japanese in regard to men who were sick was that if they could walk or stagger along and had no definite complaint, they could attend parades.

Major Puddicombe then asked him if he still wished to say why he was taken out of Camp.

## Well Known

Replying in the affirmative, Mr. Jackson said that the misdeed for which he was taken out of Camp was well-known to all other POWs. The officers which constituted the administration was fully approved by several senior officers in Camp who congratulated him on the action he had taken.

It involved a certain person, at

## WOOL RATIONS

Holders of ration cards on Lane, Crawford, Ltd., and the Dairy Farm, Ltd., and Gold Storage Co., Ltd. are advised that these cards have not yet received their wool ration, including those holders of cards covering one or two persons, should apply to Lane, Crawford, Ltd. or Whiteway, Ltd., Ltd., starting on Monday next. Distribution of wool will be at the rate of 1 lb. per ration ticket and will continue over a period of one week only from December 16 until Saturday, December 21, inclusive.

present in Hong Kong and as the matter was one which would reflect to the discredit of that person, he would not like to bring it out unless the Court so desired.

As the matter was not relevant to the charges against accused, Mr. Jackson was not asked to say anything further on the point.

Replying to the President, he said that emergency parades sometimes included sick in hospital, who were brought out on stretchers. He remembered that on one occasion a night parade was held in a torrential down-pour which lasted throughout the parade. At other times, the parades were held under typical Hong Kong summer night weather conditions.

2/Lieut. Kerr was beaten for an alleged wrong interpretation of some order given to him by the Japanese.

In their condition as he saw them at the Supreme Court, the five POWs would have been in precisely the same position as a baby who could not walk if they jumped from the back of a lorry.

## Jap Witness

The next witness, Koichi Shikari, declared that he was an English Interpreter employed at POW Camps at North Point and Shamshui. The POWs at North Point comprised British and Canadian personnel. There were also a few Dutch Naval personnel.

Shortly before their move from North Point Camp, there were a number of diphtheria and dysentery cases. On Sept. 25, 1942, Medical Orderly Sgt. Yuyama transferred about 50 patients to Bowen Road Hospital. During the night of Sept. 25, a number of new diphtheria and dysentery cases occurred. It was not possible to have these cases removed to hospital on the morning of Sept. 26. They were transferred with other POWs to Shamshui on a small, overcrowded boat.

He knew Lieut.-Col. Crawford who was a Canadian Medical Officer. The POW Medical Orderlies worked hard for patients in hospital. One day, all POW Medical Officers and Orderlies were called out by Saito, who asked those who considered they had done their best for patients to step forward. All of them stepped forward. Saito said he was going to slap their faces. He then proceeded to slap the Medical Officers and Orderlies in turn.

Answering defence counsel, Koichi said that he thought Tokunaga and Saito knew about the cases of diphtheria and dysentery which occurred on the night of Sept. 25. Lieut. Col. Crawford and the others were beaten up by Saito because he wanted them to work harder in caring for patients.

## A Beating Up

Mr. A. Mabb, of Gilman & Co., said that he was captured at Stanley Fort, taken to North Point and then to Shamshui, where he remained until December 1943, when he was drafted to Japan.

While at Shamshui Camp, he was employed for most of the time as an Orderly in the hospital. Ballingall was a Canadian soldier who was in hospital suffering from mal-nutrition; his eyes were affected. He was alleged to have made some remarks during an inspection of the Camp by Tokunaga.

After the inspection, Stodda returned and gave Ballingall a severe beating. Witness saw Ballingall fall down two or three times and helped him into the ward after the beating. Ballingall was severely and badly cut about the face and was suffering from shock.

When the beating was finished, the Orderlies were told by Stodda that Ballingall had been beaten because he failed to salute Tokunaga during the visit. As a result of the beating, Ballingall became very jerky. His body would go limp one moment and stiff another.

A further batch of affidavits were read by Major Puddicombe, after which hearing was adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

The gramophone concert programme of the Catholic Centre tomorrow afternoon will consist of a playing of Handel's "Messiah".

## Gun Runners Sentenced

In passing sentence of two years' hard labour at Kowloon court yesterday on two travelling traders, Chan, Hei and Wong Pok-mong, who pleaded guilty to unlawful possession of three Thompson guns and 1,500 rounds of ammunition, the Magistrate, Mr. W. H. Latimer remarked that the case was clearly and simply one of gun-running and the police agreed that defendants' stories were correct in the main.

Chan said that he was engaged by a man named Yuen Nam to receive the guns from a military-type truck and took them to the Kam Toi Boarding House in Yau-mat. Wong said that he entered into partnership with Yuen Nam to make some unspecified purchases for sale in Canton and contributed \$300 to the deal. The guns as far as he knew were purchased at \$450 each and the ammunition was part of the purchase.

Sub-Insp. Downman, prosecuting, said that after complete inquiry, the origin of the purchase could not be ascertained. First defendant was arrested at the Kam Toi Boarding House and led the police to the second defendant.

## Arrested After "Jumping Bail"

Sajawal Khan, motor car driver, had his bail of \$500 estimated by Mr. F. X. d'Almada at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when he failed to appear in Court to answer a charge of wilful neglect by causing bodily harm to one Lee Pui, and driving without due care and caution.

Defendant was later arrested by A.S.P. Binstead of the Traffic Department, and was allowed fresh bail of \$500. Hearing of the case was fixed for this morning.

## NO EVIDENCE

Chan Tung, charged with assisting the enemy during the Japanese occupation, was discharged by Mr. E.H. Sainsbury, Central Magistracy, yesterday when an application for withdrawal of the charge was made by Mr. J. O'Donovan, A.S.P. Special Branch. The prosecution offered no evidence against the accused.

## Price Control Cases

A fine of \$1,000 was imposed by Mr. F. X. d'Almada at the Central Magistracy yesterday on Cheung Yuk-kai, of the Cheung Kam Kee Store, 10 Wing Kut Street, for selling 24 bobby pins at \$1.50, the controlled price being two cents each.

Mr. W. H. Nollath of the S.T. and I. Department, who prosecuted, told the Court that this was defendant's second offence.

Other cases were:—  
Ne Ting-kai, of the Sun Loong Kee, 21 Wellington Street, fined \$250 for the sale of 12 prophylactic tooth brushes at \$25 (\$2.10 each).

Kwan Kai-ming, of the Che Wo Store, 61 Queen's Road West, fined \$100 for the sale of a card of bobby pins for \$2. For a similar offence, Shu Sze-chiu, of the Cheung Kee, 35 Queen's Road Central was fined \$100. Defendant sold 24 bobby pins for \$1.

Chung Yee-kai, of the Yee Chunz Store, 100 Main Street East, Shaikwan, fined \$75 for the sale of 24 bobby pins for \$1.

## New Planes In Service

The long-expected CNAC DC-4 Skyliners, which arrived in November, are now ready for service, and the first Hong Kong - Shanghai flight will be made on Sunday, the local CNAC office announced yesterday.

Bookings for the inaugural flight are now open and regular Skyliner flights to Shanghai will be made every Sunday.

The DC-4 is a four-engine low-wing monoplane with a crew of six—pilot, co-pilot, radioman, engineer, purser and stewardess. It is definitely a "pilot's aeroplane." Controls are readily accessible; the cockpit has been engineered for convenience; and the tricycle landing-gear with the steerable nose-wheel enables the machine to be guided easily on the ground. In millions of flying miles, it has practically proved its claim to be the most dependable transport plane in the 4-engine class.

Although the DC-4 can carry over 50 passengers, CNAC engineers have reduced the seating to 44 plush sofas, providing welcome room and comfort to passengers "war-weary" of "bucket-seats."

The spacious, sound-conditioned interior, with the latest lighting and different coat and baggage compartments, gives the air-travelling public of China its finest in quiet, riding comfort.

A compact, fully-equipped galley permits quick preparation of hot coffee or piping-hot meals. The heating system generates sufficient warmth to heat an average 10-room house at zero temperatures.

## FISH SALES

The Statistical Office of the Imports and Exports Department has issued the following statement showing the quantities and values of dried fish sold in Kowloon Town Wholesale Fish Market during the first eleven months of 1946:—

Month	Quantity	Value
January	18,274	2,681,250
February	14,355	1,630,892
March	18,567	1,433,262
April	18,707	1,238,903
May	6,292	799,081
June	11,706	1,206,763
Average Jan-June	14,016	1,559,415
July	9,556	956,225
August	16,301	1,770,071
September	10,576	989,001
October	27,022	2,774,284
November	30,616	2,336,285
Total 11 months	132,731	16,603,953
Average per month	12,066	1,514,590

## MISSION'S FAREWELL MESSAGE

"We wish the Colony every prosperity in the future and feel that in view of the spirit of enterprise which we have observed throughout the Colony this prosperity is assured," said Sir Leslie Boyce, head of the U.K. Trade Mission, on the eve of its departure for England.

Sir Leslie said:—"The United Kingdom Trade Mission has completed a most interesting and enjoyable visit to China and Hong Kong. We have been treated everywhere with the greatest kindness and hospitality and have had every opportunity for frank and comprehensive discussions with both Chinese and British alike. In Nanking we were most courteously received by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Ministers and officials of the Chinese Government who informed us freely of their economic plans for the future and did all they could to help us in our enquiries."

"We made, as you will be aware, a very extensive tour of China which enabled us to study at first hand the trading conditions in all the principal ports and cities, the various transport difficulties and the effects of the present unstable political and financial situation."

"Similarly, in Hong Kong we have had the pleasure of meeting and being entertained by His Excellency The Governor and of discussing local problems with Government Officials and members of the British and Chinese business communities. During our stay in Hong Kong members of the Mission have inspected many of your local industrial establishments with great interest. They have been impressed with the development of Hong Kong's manufacturing capacity and with its keen desire for further expansion."

"They have noted with sympathy the needs of the Colony's industries and will report them to H.M. Government and to industrialists at home. They have also been in contact with the Colony's transport experts and learned from them not only their immediate difficulties but also their plans for expansion in the future."

"While it is not possible for me to anticipate the terms of the Mission's report, regarding either China or Hong Kong which must, of course, be submitted first to H.M. Government, I can safely say that we wish the Colony every prosperity in the future and feel that in view of the spirit of enterprise which we have observed throughout the Colony this prosperity is assured."

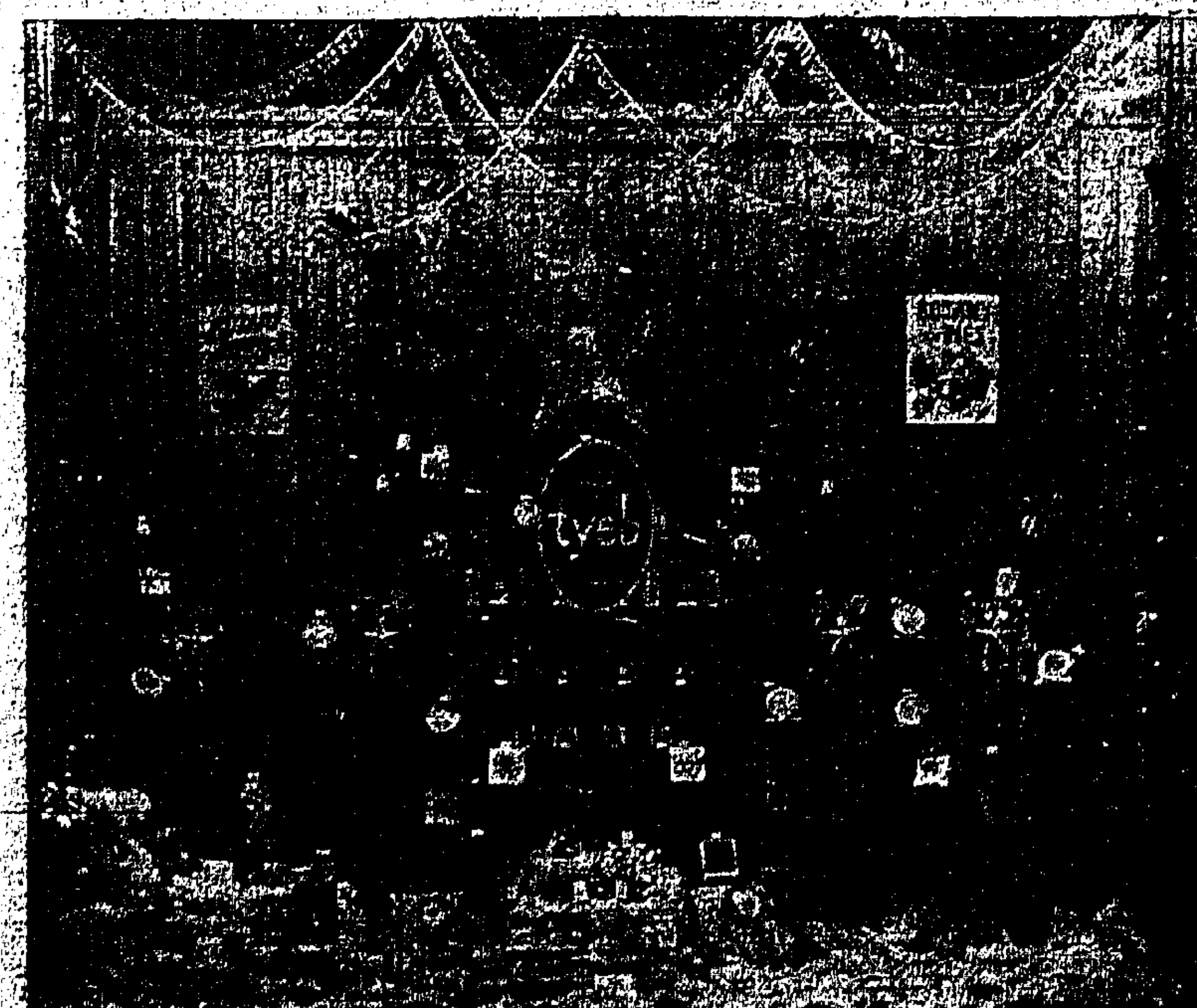
"The Mission leaves behind them the many good Chinese and British friends that we have made in the course of our tour and we wish to take this opportunity of thanking them once more for all their hospitality and cooperation and of wishing them all a very happy Christmas and New Year."

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Latest arrivals at the Peninsula Hotel include P.T. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. K.E. Choo, David R. Arnew, P. Hoell, Ronald Hall and H. Schilpner.

Departures from the Peninsula: Mr. C. Crane, Mrs. L. Hawk, J.M. Pope, H. Ivanovsky, Mrs. J.H. Morris, Mrs. V.B. Tate, G.F. Jamison, G. Murry, Mr. and Mrs. Shaver, H. de V. Hooten, J.L. Murray, Mrs. P.B. Hopkins, Mrs. and Mrs. G.S. Mayner and Mr. and Mrs. J. Lifford.

## HAPPY DAYS are here AGAIN!



Smart Xmas Gifts Now On Display at TEE & CO.

Photo by King's Studio

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# CO-EDUCATION IN H.K.

## Contribution To Family Spirit

Plans for the future of the Diocesan Girls' School that envisaged a curriculum deviating from the purely academic and pursuing a bias toward home-making were mentioned by the Headmistress, Miss A. W. Hurrell, M.A., when she addressed the gathering at the D.G.S. Speech Day and prize-giving yesterday.

"I have sometimes an uncomfortable feeling that our work at the top of the School is too academic for some of our girls," Miss Hurrell said. "I hope next year we may be able to offer to girls who have passed their School Certificate Examination a choice between matriculation for those going on to a University and a class I something like an English Lower Sixth for girls preparing for nursing and the medical auxiliary services, for social service, domestic science and business posts."

"I mean a class with a bias toward home-making where a girl can pursue her studies in a more leisurely manner with time to create things, whether in art, music, handicraft or practical subjects, developing in so doing that well-balanced personality which is surely the aim of every school to produce. Time, too, for some slight but practical study of citizenship and what it should involve for a woman in these days of rapid social change."

Miss Hurrell said in part:— "1944 had been a great year for the Diocesan Girls' School. In March of that year the new wing was opened consisting of seven dairy classrooms, and art room and a laboratory which it had Miss Gibbins' pride to equip. Happily this building has been preserved to us, though all the furniture, fittings and valuable new equipment have been lost."

**Hasty Departure**  
On December 10 of that year the School was allocated as a Nurses' Hostel to the Kowloon Magistracy Relief Hostel and Miss Gibbins and the Staff had to leave hastily. Unfortunately before the building was occupied by the Japanese Gendarmes. During that occupation the School records, books, furniture and all the personal possessions of the Staff were lost but the building did not suffer too badly. It was intact but cluttered up with concrete erections, which made rehabilitation difficult and costly, one class room had been used as a blacksmith's shop, while stables and pigsties were erected in the grounds but the wooden floors remained.

"At the end of the war the building would no doubt have shared the fate of so many of the fine Schools of the Colony had it not been for the courage and foresight of Miss Gibbins who, having heard that the Gendarmes were moving out gained admittance to the building with Professor Foster and Mr. Wong and remained there during the night. When the Gendarmes moved out next day Miss Gibbins obtained pickets from the R.A.F. who saved the building from further looting."

**Co-Education**  
"I should like to say a word about the experiment in co-education which we shared with other Schools in the Colony. In my opinion it was a success and contributed to the family spirit which was so lacking in the Colony. There was a healthy spirit of rivalry between the girls and boys in their work and their relations were happy and natural. I think the last of the boys' Class (1) will return with Mr. Youngman. I am sure the Diocesan Girls' School will always look back with pleasure upon the year that it was co-educational."

**School Honours**  
"We have reason to be proud of our Old Girls' achievements this year. Helen Ho was awarded the O.B.E. for War Service in this year's Birthday Honours List; Dorothy Lee and Daphne Ho Government scholarships to the London School of Economics; Gladys Hutchings and Phyllis Lang scholarships to English Universities; Josephine Hatcher a scholarship for Free School work to the Maria Guy Training College, London; and June Hui a nursing scholarship to an American Hospital to study radiology. Many of our old students are carrying out their postgraduate work in various parts of the world. In the Colony many are doing good service in the various walks of life."

**Dominant Note**  
His Excellency gave away the certificates and Lady Young presented the prizes. The ceremony was held in the new building which was opened after Easter, we began to transfer the boys as the various classes were started. In January the last of the boys' Class (1) will return with Mr. Youngman. I am sure the Diocesan Girls' School will always look back with pleasure upon the year that it was co-educational."

### SIAM ADMITTED

Lake Success, Dec. 12.  
The United Nations Security Council today voted unanimously to recommend the General Assembly to admit Siam to the United Nations.

The Council took immediate action upon the Chinese proposal favouring Siam after the Soviet delegate, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, who previously asked postponement of the question, said that Russia did not oppose Siam's entry.—United Press.

Inter-house cup to the captain of Sawyers' House, winners for the year.

Addressing the gathering, His Excellency said the keynote of the day's proceedings should surely be the desire to create things, whether in art, music, handicraft or practical subjects, developing in so doing that well-balanced personality which is surely the aim of every school to produce. Time, too, for some slight but practical study of citizenship and what it should involve for a woman in these days of rapid social change."

Miss Hurrell said in part:— "1944 had been a great year for the Diocesan Girls' School. In March of that year the new wing was opened consisting of seven dairy classrooms, and art room and a laboratory which it had Miss Gibbins' pride to equip. Happily this building has been preserved to us, though all the furniture, fittings and valuable new equipment have been lost."

**Hostel Side**

"It soon became evident that there was an urgent need for the development of the Hostel side of the School. First for children who through the misfortune of the war had lost one or both of their parents and for whom this School by its foundation had the privilege of providing not only a home, secondly many parents owing to the restricted accommodation now available in the Colony prefer the school to the cramped life of a tiny flat or a hotel. Almost all our boys disappeared and we have to thank first Dr. Gordon King, and then Dr. Schuyler Clarke for the loan of beds from the Medical Department to tide us over the emergency."

"In September when the little girls from Rosary Hill were due to come to us we were faced with the acute problem of having no accommodation for them. The vision to see the possibility of the old Greek Temple which has been converted into an airy and most attractive dormitory for thirty children. Mr. Grace gave this scheme of work his own personal supervision. We cannot do too much to him, too, for all the time he has spent planning the rehabilitation of the building, the most useful and economical way to it is still very shabby but we have had to put first things first. The old Houses, red, yellow, blue and green have been reformed and have been given names—Smiths, after the founder of the School—the wife of Bishop Smith, Skilton's, Sawyers, and Gibbins after former Headmistresses of the School."

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### H.K. Litter Of Banknotes

Mild excitement was caused in the city on Thursday night when brand-new Chinese National Currency banknotes, cut into triangular strips, were strewn about the streets by streeturchins and newsboys with shouts of "Banknotes, banknotes, real banknotes!"

Examination revealed they were National Currency notes of small denominations, mostly \$1 and \$5, and had apparently never been in circulation. The CN dollar has fallen so low in value, being worth less than one-tenth of a Hong Kong cent per dollar, that the smaller denomination notes are no longer worth the paper they are printed on.

Enquiries revealed that the notes, spread about like confetti, were printed in Hong Kong by the Chinese Bank Company for the Chinese Government before the outbreak of the Pacific War. Evidently large supplies had been printed and were put in cold storage during the Japanese occupation. Recently they were cut up and disposed of, being bought to fill packing cases. Urchins getting hold of some of the "packing" thought it amusing to decorate the streets.

To the student old enough to understand the would propose a concentration of energy upon the immediate task in hand as the best individual contribution to a period of recovery after a shattering war.

His Excellency also paid tribute to the work of the Rt. Rev. R.O. Hall, Bishop of Hong Kong, who is leaving today for home. Among those on the platform with His Excellency and Lady Young were the Rt. Rev. R.O. Hall, the Rt. Rev. N.V. Hall, Mr. S.M. Chan, Mr. J.H. Green, Mr. T. Jardine, the Rev. J.H. Gifford, Mrs. Ingram, Dr. G.A.C. Hockley, the Hon. Mr. Leo d'Almeida, Castro, Prof. W. Faid, and Mr. G.S.P. Heywood.

The following certificates were then presented:

London General Examination for Hong Kong Matriculation: Haroon Abdullah, Carol Braun (distinction in Maths), Teresa Bruce (Maths), William Chun (English, Physics, Chemistry, Maths, History), Kenneth He (Chinese, Physics, Chemistry, Maths, History), Thomas Ho (Chinese), Mabel Heil (Geography), John Kew (Chinese), Maria Lim (English), Carmen Pili, Kenneth Sai (Chinese), Susan Tai (Portuguese), Edmund Tam, Beryl Wong (English), Elizabeth Wong, Grace Young (Chinese), Stefan Zellner (German).

Hong Kong School Leaving Certificate: Betty Choo, Sylvia Chiu, Mildred Gardner, Enid Ho, Violet Kwan, Grace Lau, Violet Lee, Kinsey Shih, Iris Sun, Way Wei, Ellie Wong, John Woo, Annabelle Young.

Diocesan Girls' School Certificate: Haroon Abdullah, Margaret Ahwee, William Chan, Frederick Ho, Kenneth Ho, Maimie Ho, Thomas Ho, Mabel Heil, John Kew, Diana Lee, Violet Lee, Mona Lim, Shirley Logan, Carmen Pili, Mona Swanson, Kenneth Sai, Edmund Tam, Beryl Wong, Elizabeth Wong, Grace Young, Stefan Zellner.

## Japanese Textiles For Hong Kong

Tokyo, Dec. 13.  
The sale of approximately 150,000 yards of Japanese manufactured cotton textiles and several million pounds of yarn—some newly woven from imported American raw cotton—will be concluded shortly with Hong Kong, the Philippines, Burma, Malaya, French Indo-China, the Netherlands Indies and Siam, the United Press learned today.

This is the first sale to other nations of Japanese textiles since the surrender and the deal will be in the neighbourhood of \$40,000,000.

The entire deal from start to finish was negotiated between the foreign missions and the United States Commercial Company which handles all Japanese exports.

Included in the transaction are rayon and other fibre textiles but the majority was cotton, it was learned. Additionally to the stocks on hand comprising the bulk of the export, Japan for the first time since the war's end is exporting textiles loomed from American cotton imported by a special arrangement with the United States Commodity Credit Corporation.

Negotiations were carried on for months between representatives of the foreign missions to Tokyo and the United States Commercial Company representatives.

The first Practice of the Hongkong Reel Club will be held on TUESDAY 17th Dec. at 8.30-7.30 p.m. in St. John's Cathedral Hall—All Members Old, New and Shanghai (of which there are a few in the Colony interested in continuing), will be welcome. The Committee would like to take this opportunity of announcing that Mr. Ian Macrae has been elected Hon. Piper of the Reel Club and to thank him for consenting to fill this very important position.

### HONGKONG REEL CLUB

First Practice.

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## Kowloon Armed Gang Broken Up

The hold-up of Chinese members of the Police Force and their wives in the streets of Kowloon on two occasions within a month by the same armed gang, was detailed by Mr. A. J. Clifford, Crown Counsel, before Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Paine Judge, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

Wong Chu, 25, and Au Chuen, 25, were charged with robbing Chinese constable Chu Yuk-ming and his wife in Waterloo Road on Aug. 30, and with robbing Police Interpreter Yin Poon and his wife in Sai Yee Street on Sept. 30.

Yu Pui, 33, was charged with Wong and Au, with robbing the interpreter and his wife, and with the possession of two revolvers and 24 rounds of ammunition.

According to the Crown evidence, the Chinese constable and his wife were in Waterloo Road near the Public Mortuary, at 3.30 p.m. on Aug. 30, when Wong and Au stopped them. With a revolver Au ordered the couple to walk up the hill opposite the Kowloon Hospital, where Wong searched and robbed them of money and jewellery.

While riding in a tricycle in Sai Yee Street on their way to the Kowloon Hospital at 1 p.m. on Sept. 30, the police interpreter and his wife were robbed of money and jewellery by the three accused, two of them being armed with revolvers.

**Police Round-Up**

The police made investigations and on Oct. 10 rounded up 20 suspects in connection with various hold-ups in Kowloon.

When the suspects were brought to Kowloon City Police Station, the Chinese constable was on duty in the charge room and immediately recognised first and second accused.

Later at an identification parade, the Chinese interpreter picked out all the three accused.

The jury found accused guilty unanimously on all charges.

On the arrest of the suspects, Mr. Clifford disclosed, the number of hold-ups in Kowloon had fallen by about 75 per cent.

Wong and Au were each sentenced to 12 years' hard labour and 20 strokes of the cane, while Yu was given 10 years and 10 strokes.

Wong was on Dec. 6 sentenced to 10 years and 12 strokes by Mr. Justice for another armed robbery. The sentence, which was given by Mr. Justice Williams yesterday is to run concurrently.

London, Dec. 12.  
Mr. John Hynd, Minister responsible for British Administration in Germany, left London by air today for a four-day tour of the British zone.—Reuter.

**GOVERNMENT OF HONG KONG**

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT**

**NOTICE**

The following extract from the Dental Registration Ordinance is published for information.

"Every registered dentist practising in the Colony who desires, his name to be retained on the register shall, before the end of every year make application, in the prescribed form and shall pay the prescribed fee, for the retention of his name on the register."

Forms may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Medical Department, Hong Kong Bank Building, 1st floor. Applicants should apply personally with two copies of photographs of passport size.

The prescribed fee (\$50) should be paid into the Treasury, ground floor, Prince's Building, and the forms should be resubmitted to the Medical Department for completion.

**WARNING**

The public is hereby warned that on and after 1st January, 1947, proceedings will be taken against any person found practising dentistry in contravention of the Dental Registration Ordinance (No. 1 of 1940).

P. S. BELWYN-CLARKE, Director of Medical Services.

Hong Kong, 13th Dec., 1946.

**Service Auction Rooms**

Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc. Basement, Prince's Building, A.E.B. de Souza, Auctioneer. Telephone 31847.

**Chinese Optical Co.**

OPTICIAN

67 QUEEN'S ROAD C.

Particulars may be ascertained on application to member banks.

**THE EXCHANGE BANKS' ASSOCIATION**

Owing to the present high level of working costs a scale of charges for the work entailed in the handling of securities, etc. deposited in Safe Custody will be introduced by members of the Association as from 1st January, 1947.

Particulars may be ascertained on application to member banks.

**CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-third Ordinary Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., 1st Floor, Prince's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong, on the 14th day of December, 1946, at 12 noon, for the purpose of confirming the appointment of the Board of Directors and receiving the Reports and Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1941, three months ended 31st December, 1941, and for the period 1st January, 1942 to the 31st August, 1945, and to elect Directors and appoint Auditors.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that at the same time and on the same day at 12 noon or so soon afterwards as the Ordinary General Meeting shall be concluded an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution namely:—

"That the Authorized Capital of the Company be increased to \$25,000,000 by the creation of 2,000,000 new shares of the nominal value of \$5 each, and that such new shares be issued at such time or times, and on such terms and conditions as the Directors in their absolute discretion shall see fit."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. W. A. WOOD, Secretary & Chief Accountant.

Hong Kong, 13th Nov., 1946.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-third Ordinary Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., 1st Floor, Prince's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong, on the 14th day of December, 1946, at 12 noon, for the purpose of confirming the appointment of the Board of Directors and receiving the Reports and Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1941, three months ended 31st December, 1941, and for the period 1st January, 1942 to the 31st August, 1945, and to elect Directors and appoint Auditors.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that at the same time and on the same day at 12 noon or so soon afterwards as the Ordinary General Meeting shall be concluded an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution namely:—

"That the Authorized Capital of the Company be increased to \$25,000,000 by the creation of 2,000,000 new shares of the nominal value of \$5 each, and that such new shares be issued at such time or times, and on such terms and conditions as the Directors in their absolute discretion shall see fit."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. W. A. WOOD, Secretary & Chief Accountant.

Hong Kong, 13th Nov., 1946.

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HONGKONG-MANILA ..... Sunday, 15th Dec.  
HONGKONG-BANGKOK ..... Tuesday, 17th Dec.

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## WORLD STATE

The sudden mood of optimism that radiated from the United Nations General Assembly when M. Vishinski withdrew his opposition to a discussion on the veto is a measure of Russian intransigence up till now. It is also an indication of the measureless optimism of the human race, which, in its search for a satisfactory foundation for world peace, clutches at any straw. Realists, however, will not be unduly stirred. One swallow does not make a summer, nor can one of M. Vishinski's smiles unite the disunited nations. Let us be frank in this matter. Even apart from the wrecking tactics currently employed by some members of the United Nations, the organisation and charter of that body affords no guarantee against another war. And even if Russia were really prepared to cooperate, we should still be a very long way from having an instrument of effective world authority. The United Nations may prove a useful organisation for stopping small wars. But as the charter stands today it offers no remedy against a major war. So long as the veto remains (and Great Britain and the United States are just as insistent on its retention, though not so wilful in its use as Soviet Russia) there is no effective method of disciplining a great state. And even if the veto were abolished we should still be a long way from the certainty of world peace. That can be achieved only by a central world government to which every state would cede a substantial measure of its sovereign powers. It is a pretension to pretend that any great state is prepared to move in that direction at the moment; and it is a humbug to pretend that until they do there is any certainty of permanent world peace. The greatest opposition to the idea of any sacrifice of sovereignty comes from Russia. Despite the supposedly international character of the Russian revolution, the Soviet persists in an attitude of intense imperialistic nationalism. In a speech to the Trades Union Congress recently Prime Minister Attlee strongly criticized the Russian policy of "deliberately preventing intercourse between the Russian people and the rest of the world," and scored the "fantastic misrepresentation of the world outside" by Russian newspapers. But if we cannot have one world, why should we not try to achieve nine-tenths of one world? If the Russians refuse to cooperate, let us go ahead without them. The first step must be the closer practical association of the United States with the British Commonwealth of Nations; and, concurrently with that, the organisation of the United States of Western Europe. Nine-tenths of the world, properly organized and integrated, could guarantee peace not only to itself, but also to those who remain outside. It would be so strong that no one would dare to attack it; and it would be so prosperous that it would have no occasion to attack anyone else. Such an organization will not be built in a day; nor will it spring from neat blue prints evolved around a conference table. It must start by small, practical measures, and inevitably will entail sacrifices of national habits and characteristics on the part of the nations who join it. But nothing ever has been achieved without sacrifices. Together, the British Empire, America and Western Europe would have nothing to fear from the rest of the world; and if eventually other nations wished to join this safe and prosperous area, they would be very welcome. Thus, step by step, the world state might be progressively achieved.

## "INCOGNITO"

Paris, Dec. 12.  
Ex-King Peter II of Yugoslavia arrived in Monaco today, where he joined his 17-month-old eldest son, Alexander.  
Peter is taking his holiday on the Riviera "incognito" under agreement between the French and Monaco Governments. He is

Colchester was a garrison town in the Roman days. Its old stone house have seen many units come and go; as the centuries rolled by, and so no one seemed very surprised when parties of troops representing the different regiments arrived recently. But it was an important occasion for they were the advance guard of one of the new Group training centres now being set up throughout Britain, one of the chains in the biggest re-organisation the Army has seen for 80 years.

The East Anglian Group, as this one may be called—the Groups have not yet received official titles—consists of the Royal Norfolk, the Suffolk, the Bedford and Hertford, the Essex and the Northants—have found their settling and in an earlier problem than many ITC's for Menace Barracks has housed one of the three training centres which Colchester has seen during the war, and has ample training facilities. Down the road is Middlewick, with its 12 rifle ranges, and half an hour in a lorry will bring you to Fingringhoe, where recruits receive their primary instruction in field-firing.

## The Background

Behind the battle is the story of two big problems which faced the War Office: the re-formation of infantry battalions in action with men of the same regiment; and reducing peace-time infantry to modern requirements, without disbanding regular battalions.

The reinforcing has been a two-way problem. Whenever the call came for more men, behind the line holding units have never had time to be fussy over the regimental connections of the men they sent forward—even if they did know to which regiments they would eventually be sent. The result was that Devon men found themselves wearing Durham cap badges, and soldiers from Worcester ended up in East County regiments.

Retaining regular battalions has been a two-way problem. Before and after World War One the Cavalry system prevailed. Under this system each regiment had one battalion overseas and one in UK, with the horse battalions responsible for maintaining the foreign battalion. This was workable until a crisis occurred—as in Palestine in 1936—when battalions overseas were increased at the expense of those at home and when both battalions were overseas at the same time.

Logical Answer  
On paper the logical answer was to reorganise the infantry on a corps system similar to the RA and RASS, with all infantry wearing a common cap badge. In war the reinforcement problem could be easily solved. In peace, battalions could be raised and disbanded without cutting into regimental or traditional ties.

But what is logical in cold print is not always practical. The Army Council have, a Deputy Scientific Adviser who is responsible for investigating morale. For men who have to develop the determination to fight, at close quarters with the bayonet, morale plays a big part. The individual pride in the regiment, its traditions, its long history, the battle honours it has won and the signs and badges it wears all tend to increase the enthusiasm and spirit of the soldier. Would the men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers feel the same without their black tabs, or the Dorsetshire without their Dorsetshire bugle, the Cornwalls without their red behind their badges? These small insignia are the treasures of tradition, the fruits of victories; they foster pride.

A "Nuisance"  
And this is the view expressed by Mr. Balchin who was Deputy Scientific Adviser during the war. "There is no doubt that purely from the point of view of fitting men to jobs the regimental system is a nuisance. But for my own part the more I have seen of the Army, the more convinced I have become that the regular soldier is right in insisting that the regimental system has a tremendous moral importance. War is a highly emotional business and the fact is that so many of us who sneer at the Army's belief in simple emotional values are sneering at something we do not understand but which I think we should understand fact enough if ever we found ourselves in battle."

The historian, Arthur Bryant, probably knows more about the individual history of our fighting services than any living person. He wrote recently: "The regiment—that sacred and abiding thing—was the parent of all our victories. From the

deathless defence of Calais in 1940 to the great battle on the Dutch-German border that broke the back of the Reichswehr in 1945."

By  
**PETER LAWRENCE**

plan can be summed up as follows: the soldier will grow to appreciate the comradeship within his Group as he has in his regiment in the past. The *cap badge* will be encouraged at ITC's where there will be a regimental company for each regiment. On the days one of the regiments celebrates a battle-honour (such as Minden Day) there will be ceremonial parades and the men will learn something of each other's history and traditions. Where the men go within the Group they will never feel themselves looked upon as strangers.

## The Paratroopers?

It has been asked what is the position of infantry troops within the Airborne Division. All glider regiments are being disbanded as such and the battalions that made up the Air Landing brigades (such as the 1st RUR) will return to the Group. From now on Airborne will consist of parachute battalions, each of which may be affiliated to a Group. (i.e. the 5th Paras may be affiliated to the Highland and Lowland Group).

The Middlesex remain in a Group of their own because they will be the only machine-gun regiment left. Should they be converted to infantry they would automatically join Group C.

The War Office now is working on finishing touches to General Wimberley's scheme. The main job is arranging the organisation of the combined ITC's. As during the war regiments were grouped in two's and three's under one CO it is felt that the new, larger ITC's should work smoothly.

In each case the CO will belong to one of the regiments within the Group and his 2100 or so men will be changed every three years and if possible the new ones will be from another regiment within the Group. ITC's will continue to train on a War Office syllabus but will be under Commands for administration. Present holding battalions will be disbanded and ITC's will hold men awaiting posting while those awaiting transfer to Reserve will be held at regimental depots where small regimental depot parties will be stationed. Reserve training battalions will also be disbanded and recruits will go straight to field force units.

## One Task Remains

PTC's will be stationed in regimental depots and the staff will be included in the depot of all arms, but at least half of them must belong to the regiment whose depot is linked to the PTC. There will also be small regimental depots to act as holding wings, look after regimental interests in UK and care for the colours and other property of battalions in "suspended animation."

It is expected Regular battalions will do from eight to ten years Home Service and from ten to fifteen years Foreign Service before going into suspended animation, which should last from ten to fifteen years. As battalions may be overseas when they are suspended, a small colour party will return to the depot to place the Colours and property in the care of the Depot party.

Only one task now remains. That is for the Groups to be given names and signs. It is not so easy as it sounds for as one colonel of a regiment has pointed out "to call the West Country regimental Group the 'South West Group' or 'Great Western Group' makes it sound rather like a bus or train company." These names should be short and to the point so that they can be shouted at sporting events. But whatever the name the spirit of the regiments will live on, for as Arthur Bryant says: "An infantry man who has to fight always in the place of greatest danger and on whose individual staunchness and resolution to stick it, the entire strategy and effort of the nation depend in the hour of battle, has one thing to sustain him—his personal pride, derived from his membership of his regiment. Anything that weakens in the name of paper efficiency the strength of this allegiance, will weaken England."

## PERMIT TO MOVE

Moscow, Dec. 12.  
For the first time in five years Moscow citizens will be permitted to move from one apartment to another, under a new decree. During the war such moves were frozen. All the apartments are owned by the state, so the state will set up a bureau where "traders" of apartments can be arranged between the present inhabitants and the new ones.

## CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"I hope you notice you been parkin' illegally all dis time by a fireplug!"

## BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

## VARY YOUR FINESSES

Whether to finesse the 10 or Q on the first round of an A-Q-10 combination depends on a number of factors. If there are so many cards out that the declarer is not thinking of dropping one of the missing two honours on the second round, he has only one sound chance to shut out both of them. That is by finding both at the left of his double-tenace and finessing the 10 the first time.

S. K. 3  
H. A. Q. 10 3  
D. 9 3 2  
C. A. 9 7 6  
S. 10 9 7  
H. K. J 5  
D. J 7 6 4  
C. J 8 2  
S. A. Q. J 5  
H. 8 6 4  
D. K. Q 8  
C. K. 10 4

(Dealer South. Neither side vulnerable.)

	South	West	North	East
1 S	Pass	2 H	Pass	
2 NT	Pass	3 C	Pass	
3 NT	Pass	4 NT	Pass	
6 NT				

North's 4-No Trump bid was natural, not a Blackwood, just a gentle slam bid, and South required plenty of nerve to go all the rest of the way to small slam. South needed only two commodities to make it, however—a good chunk of luck and simple sound play. He had the first, but lacked the second.

West led the diamond 4. East won with the A and returned the 10 to the K. That made "eight tricks sure in spades, diamonds and clubs, so that four in hearts would complete the slam. Then South spilled the beans. He finessed the heart Q, which won, but that beat him. Back South with the club K, he led a second heart. When West came in with the J, he forced the A, which established the K as the setting trick. Merely finessing the 10 the first time would have made the contract secure.

There are only a few situations in which the Q should be finessed. One is when you are in a suit contract and have only two cards of the suit, so that you can ruff the third round. Another is when you require only two of the honor-card tricks and are convinced, from the bidding or previous play, that the first player has the K, but maybe not the J. Still another is when you have nine or 10 cards of the suit and don't want to take a double chance of losing the first trick, expecting to tell the K on the second round.

(Dealer North. Both sides vulnerable.)

South having pre-empted with 4-Hearts, West took the spade K and Q and returned the club 6 to the Q. What should East then return, and why?

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HONG KONG.

# CHURCHILL WAGS HIS HEAD Blames Government For Loss Of Life In India Cripps:-Position Not Hopeless

London, Dec. 13.

Winston Churchill, swaying his body and wagging his head like a great caged bear, told the House of Commons yesterday that he expected civil war in India and accused the Labour Government of direct responsibility for thousands of lives already lost in communal violence.

Sir Stafford Cripps, brilliant legal mind of the Government, said that only full Indian agreement to Britain's plan to melt opposing Indian political and religious beliefs into a single unified administration would prevent "the disaster of civil strife."

Although British efforts failed last week to bring the Moslems into agreement with the Congress Party and Sikh representatives over the power of Government to be allotted by India's constitution - writing Constituent Assembly - Sir Stafford Cripps, member of the Cabinet Mission to the subcontinent - declared: "I do not wish the House to get the impression that the position is hopeless."

Sir Stafford admitted that Britain is puzzled about how to hand over the ruling power to an Indian Government without strife and declared that the greatest difficulty was that Hindus and Moslems "have not shown themselves prepared to trust one another."

He admitted, too, that cleavages among Indian factions are a fundamental divergence of the plan for Indian independence—a plan under which the Moslems seek a loose Central Government which would give them a large realization of their dreams of Pakistan, an independent Moslem state, while the Congress Party wants a strong Central Administration.

Sir Stafford told the House that after careful re-examination of the scheme put forward in May last, the Government was convinced that it was not only fair but a feasible scheme. "We can see no other way by which the disaster of civil strife can be avoided."

### Violent Propaganda

Sir Stafford concluded by expressing the conviction that it was essential that all parties in India should call a halt to the violent propaganda that had stirred the people during the last few months.

Mr. Winston Churchill, leader of the Opposition, associated himself with Sir Stafford in his appeal to the Indian parties to discontinue the violent propaganda.

"Agreement in India, which was the basis of all our policy declarations, was an indispensable condition. Instead there has been strife and bloodshed and the prospect of more, and worse to come."

Mr. Churchill, on behalf of the Opposition, disclaimed all responsibility for the Labour Government's present policy and charged it through inviting Congress to form an interim Government, with "precipitating a series of massacres unparalleled in India since the mutiny of 1857."

Mr. Churchill, alluding to his insistence upon the debate, said it would be a pity if the British Empire in India passed out of life into history without the House of Commons seeming to take any interest in the affair and without any record even in Hansard of the transaction.

Mr. Churchill said: "There was, and still is, a general measure of consent here and throughout the land, to the final transference of power from the House of Commons into Indian hands, but that transference, if it is to take place, must be based upon agreement and co-operation of the principal masses and forces among the Indian people. Only in this way could that transference take place without measureless bloodshed out there, and lasting discredit to our name in the world. Those who are acquainted with the general movement of our relations with India over the last 20 years have hoped that the desire of many Indians to be rid forever of British rule and guidance would have brought a melting of hearts among the vast population inhabiting the Indian continent, and that they would have joined together to maintain peace and unity in India and stride more surely into their independent future."

### No Melting Of Hearts

"It is necessary to place on record the undoubted fact that no such melting of hearts has occurred. In fact I think that that would be considered an understatement. On the contrary, all the facts and omens point to a revival of internal hatreds and quarrels which have long lain dormant under the mildest competence of liberal British control. To me it would come as no surprise if there was complete failure to agree."

"As I warned the House in 1931, if we were to wash our hands of responsibility, a force civil war would immediately break out between Muslims and Hindus."

"But this warning, like others, fell on deaf ears," Mr. Churchill said. He added that he always bore in mind the words used by his father when he was Secretary for India 60 years ago in 1886—"Our rule in India is as if it were a sheet of oil spread over the surface and keeping calm and quiet and untroubled by storms an immense and profound ocean of humanity."

### Since Victoria

That was the task, commented Mr. Churchill, that with all their shortcomings and through all their ordeals, they had faithfully and loyally pursued since Queen Victoria assumed the Imperial Crown.

"That is the task which we have now declared ourselves willing to abandon, abandon completely provided we have such assurances of agreement between the Indian races, religious parties and forces, as will clear us of responsibility for leaving India to a hideous collapse and catastrophe."

"We have no such assurances at the present time." (Conservative cheers.)

Mr. Churchill added: "Indeed it is certain that more people have lost their lives or been wounded in India by violence since Nehru's Government was installed in office four months ago, than in the previous 90 years."

### Foretaste Of Future?

This, he said, was only a foretaste of what might well come in the future. It might be only the first few heavy drops of rain before the thunderstorm broke.

Quoting reports from "high and credible witnesses" of what had taken place in Bihar, Mr. Churchill said it east into the shade the Armenian atrocities with which Mr. Gladstone had once stirred the moral sense of Liberal Britain. "We are of course cauterised by all we have passed through ourselves, our faculty for wonder is ruptured, our faculty of horror is numb. The world is full of misery and pathos, but it has not stirred

### REMBRANDT STOLEN

Hamburg, Dec. 12.

A Cologne art dealer named Rudolf Bartholomew has confessed to the recent theft of the \$250,000 Rembrandt painting "Christ at the Whipping Post" from the Cologne Museum.

He said he became infatuated with the idea of possessing such a valuable painting for a little while.—Reuter.

as it would have done in our fathers' time."

He doubted very much whether the official figure of 10,000 lives lost since the interim administration of Nehru took over, represented half the total of racial and religious murders to date. "I have been informed that it was Nehru himself who gave the order, which the provincial government of Bihar had been afraid to give, for police and troops to fire upon the Hindu mob who were exterminating the Muslim minority in their midst. That is certainly to his credit. May it be taken as an encouraging sign. Nevertheless I must record my own belief which I have long held, that any attempt to establish a reign of Hindu numerical majority in India will never be achieved without civil war."—Associated Press and Reuter.

### No At-Bomb Secrets To Be Divulged

New York, Dec. 12.

The British delegation to the UNO in a statement here today said there had never been at any time any proposal from Britain that any nation should divulge the number of its atomic bombs, still less its atomic secrets.

The statement was issued in answer to reports which have appeared in several American newspapers that the proposal introduced into the General Assembly by Sir Hartley Shawcross calling for the establishment of an international body to supervise the census of troops and armaments would virtually mean that American had to disclose her atomic bomb secrets by Jan. 15.—Reuter.

## Germans Have A New Plan

Hamburg, Dec. 12.

A new plan drawn up by Germans themselves to allow Germany more food, permit more industrial production and enable more goods to be made for the administration, has been announced.

The plan would give British and United States taxpayers "more value for their money," it is claimed. Known as the "Mueller Plan" it has been drawn up by Dr. Rudolf Mueller, head of the bi-zonal committee for economic aid in the British zone.

It asks for the ban on the manufacture of aluminium to be lifted and for permission to increase production of tools, machinery and chemicals.

Proposals for the expansion of export trade are based on the world market price for German production at the rate of ten marks to the pound sterling.

The present rate is 40 marks to the pound sterling. The plan maintains that if more food were imported and the basic ration raised from 1,550 calories per day to 2,000 calories German workers would produce 1,900,000,000 marks' worth of export goods in 1947 instead of the estimated 1,000,000,000 marks' worth.

The cost of materials would be 1,300,000,000 marks and the cost of food would be 1,828,000,000 marks instead of 1,370,000,000 marks.

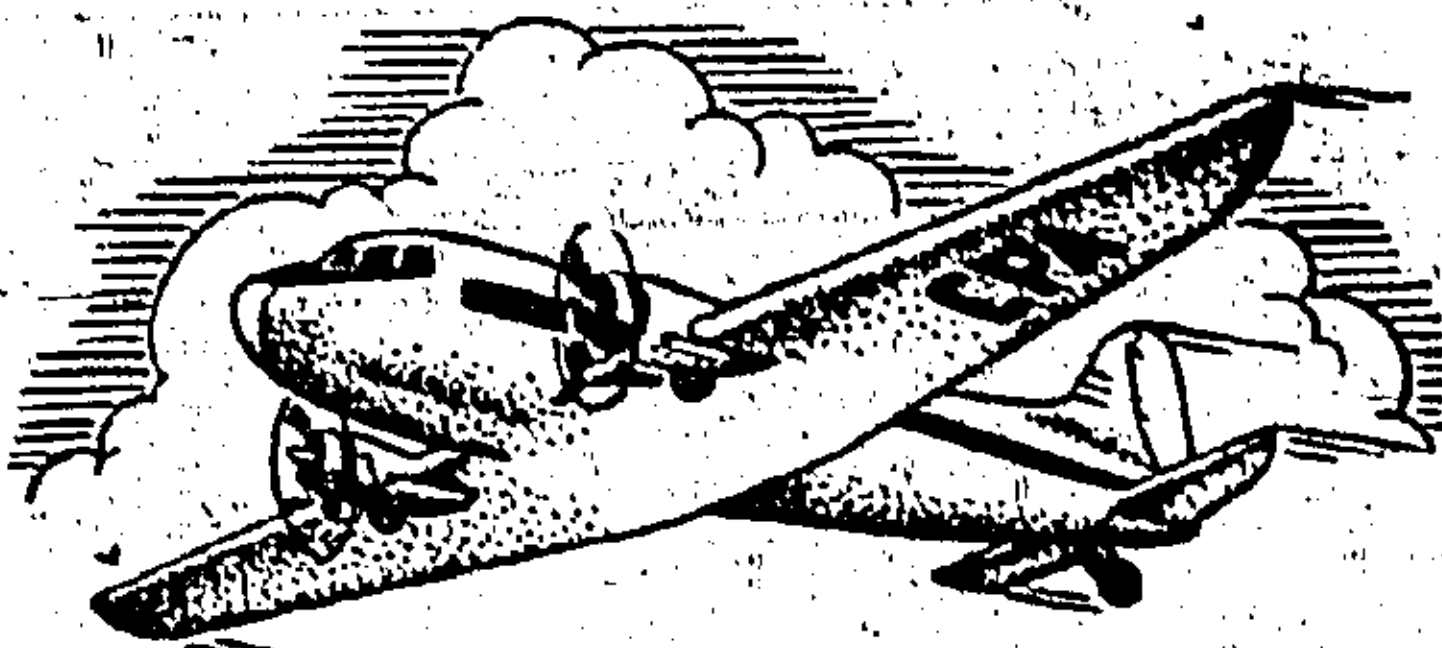
## Situation Worse In China Now

New York, Dec. 12.

The liberal weekly "The Nation" today urged President Truman to announce the immediate and complete withdrawal of American military forces in China and order the present flow of financial and military aid to be stopped completely, with no further assistance given, until the terms of the directive of Dec. 15, 1945, were carried out.

"The Nation" said the opening of the National Assembly marked the final breakdown of General George Marshall's efforts to achieve the aims outlined in President Truman's statement a year ago and "the situation grows worse" because the Kuomintang believed the United States supported the reactionary party against Communism.

It added, "Only immediate drastic action on the part of the United States can shake this belief and stop the drift toward catastrophe."—United Press.



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# GREECE PRESENTS HER CASE TO UNITED NATIONS

Lake Success, Dec. 12.  
Dr. Constantine Tsaldaris, Greek Premier, took his place at the United Nations Security Council table today to present his country's accusation against Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania of fomenting frontier violations by guerrillas in northern Greece.

The three defendant countries have been invited to attend the debate, but only Yugoslavia has the right to participate in the entire discussion. Bulgaria and Albania as non-members of the United Nations have been invited to make statements only.

Greece claims that the situation is likely to endanger peace and security and urges immediate United Nations investigation.

Dr. Tsaldaris and representatives of Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria were summoned to the Council table and the debate opened with the Greek Prime Minister presenting the Greek case.

"Greece is experiencing a state of undeclared war," he said. "Alone among the belligerent nations Greece continues to suffer and bleed. She suffered martyrdom in the war. She suffers martyrdom in peace."

Several hundred soldiers and gendarmes had been killed in Macedonia in the past two months and countless inhabitants had been daily killed or carried off by guerrillas across the frontiers, he added.

**Undeclared War**  
"The United Nations cannot surely permit that a few dealers in ideology should continue to receive assistance from foreign countries for imperialistic ends," Dr. Tsaldaris said. "The undeclared war against Greece appears to be entering its most acute stage. It aims at smothering from Greece a region which is Greek in the highest degree and at setting up in Greece a regime opposed to the wishes of the vast majority of her people as manifested in the elections."

"These acts of aggression are being committed on the basis of a systematic plan worked out in the minutest detail. It has two tactical aspects: first, intensive propaganda in favour of the incorporation of Greek Macedonia in the Yugoslav state of Macedonia; second, military assistance to insurgent bands which use the territory of Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria as operational bases for raids into Greek territory."

**Drang Nach Osten?**  
Dr. Tsaldaris quoted from speeches made in those countries in favour of the "unification" of Macedonia.

"These blustering efforts evoke memory of the policy of Drang Nach Osten—a policy which we thought had dropped out of circulation," he said. "The broad objective of these declarations is to represent this Greek region as unredeemed Slav territory and denounce Greece on the alleged ground that she is persecuting Slavonic-speaking elements. Nothing more cynical could be conceived than these protests."

After recounting details of alleged guerrilla raids, the Greek delegate said: "Continuance of this situation constitutes an attack on the most elementary principles of international collaboration and contains the germs of conflict that might endanger peace."

The three "defendant delegates" listened intently to the Greek Premier's speech, though as it went on the Yugoslav representative, Dr. Sava Kossorovich, showed signs of boredom

and occasionally turned to joke with his assistants. Poland was represented by her Foreign Minister, Dr. Wincenty Rzymowski.

**British Troops**  
The Yugoslav representative, replying to Dr. Tsaldaris, said: "I submit the responsibility for the present civil war in Greece rests on the fact that the present regime is contrary to the feelings of the Greek people. This regime could not continue to exist without artificial support from abroad. Democratic development is prevented by force, specifically by the presence of foreign troops."

After quoting reports from the American press about alleged Greek acts of violence in Macedonia, the Yugoslav continued: "As regards the refugee camp of Bulkes, which Dr. Tsaldaris's memorandum endeavours to show is a mysterious camp in which military preparations are going on, Yugoslavia officially showed there are about 20,000 Greek refugees in Yugoslavia."

He then dealt with photostats of documents contained in the Greek memorandum, purporting to show captured border raiders were Yugoslavs.

"These are photostats of papers which could have been written by anyone," he said. "There is no evidence of authenticity and no signs of the identities of the authors."

**Serious Situation**  
The Yugoslav representative declared: "The Security Council will be able to see again that it is within Greece that exists the breeding ground of the disturbances which endanger the peaceful development of eastern Europe. The situation is even more serious because England, which supports Dr. Tsaldaris and still maintains troops in Greece, must share in the responsibility. The presence of these foreign troops artificially supporting a weak regime prevents the Greek people from expressing their true will and sharpens all conflicts inside that country."

The Greek accusations against Albania and Bulgaria and Yugoslavia were false and invidious and intended to mislead democratic public opinion

## Senator Charged

Washington, Dec. 12.  
The Senate War Investigation Committee opened public hearings today of charges that Democrat Senator Theodore Bilbo had accepted gratuities from Mississippi contractors in return for Army, airfield construction contracts.

Bilbo appeared before the Committee to hear the testimony of Army engineers.

The charges alleged that Bilbo received a total of \$333,750 as well as an automobile and a completely furnished "dream house" from the contractors.

Recently Bilbo was charged with preventing Negroes from voting in the Mississippi democratic primary. If Bilbo is found guilty on the present charges, the Republicans will have an additional cause to prevent him taking his Senate post when Congress convenes on Jan. 3.—Central News.

throughout the world, added the Yugoslav.

"There are no grounds whatsoever for an inquiry based upon the allegations that Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria are interfering in the internal affairs of Greece."

"What the whole situation requires is an investigation of conditions inside Greece at the earliest possible moment, and I propose that now. It will undoubtedly lead to a positive solution of the problem," he added.—Reuter.

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An Albanian official in Belgrade today denied that Albania was responsible for the mine explosion which damaged two British destroyers in the Corfu Strait last October, killing officers and men. United T